

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7188 號八十八百七千七第

日十二月二十英年庚戌光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1880.

號二月二十英年庚戌光

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
December 19, *Turin*, British str., 866, J. W. Irvine, Captain 13th December, General Jamesine, Matheson & Co.  
December 19, *YUNG-CHING*, Chinese steamer, 761, P. Wallace, Haiphong 16th Dec., and Hainan 18th, Rice, C. M. S. N. Co.  
December 20, *AMAZONE*, French str., 2,102, Lormier, Shanghai 17th Dec., Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
December 20, *NEWCHWANG*, British steamer, 557, J. H. Parker, Shanghai 17th Dec., General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.  
December 20, *URANIA*, German ship, 1,091, R. Molsen, Cardiff 15th August, Coal, P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE.  
December 20, 1880.

*Ching-foo*, British 3-m. schooner, for Tukao.  
*Archies*, British steamer for Singapore, &c.  
*Minerva*, British steamer, for Melbourne.  
*Conqueror*, British steamer, for Hobson.  
*Albatross*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
*El Dorado*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Chinkiang*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Olympia*, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Septima*, German steamer, for Whampoa.  
*Ulanda*, German steamer, for Chinkiang.  
*Hing-shing*, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.  
*Espanola*, French bark, for Labuan.  
*Hattie N. Banjo*, Amer. 3-m. sch., for Saigon.  
*Parisita*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Aberdonian*, British 3-m. sch., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.  
December 20, *Menmuir*, British steamer, for Melbourne.  
December 20, *El Dorado*, British str., for Shanghai.  
December 20, *Septima*, German steamer, for Whampoa.  
December 20, *Newchwang*, British steamer, for Canton.  
December 20, *Hing-shing*, Chinese steamer, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.  
Per *Albatross*, str., for Shanghai.—For Hong Kong.—Hon. P. Ryrie and several Messrs. Robert Collard, Symons and several French and 15 Chinese. For *Suzs*.—Lieut. H. Zimmerman, for *Marsella*.—Lieut. Tevrafford and Mr. Bothwell, for *Albatross*.  
For *Albatross*, str., from Shing-foo.—8 colored servants of the steamer *Swatow* and 34 Chinese.  
For *Yung-ching*, str., from Haiphong and Hainan.—15 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per *Menmuir*, str., for Melbourne.—178 Chinese.

For *El Dorado*, str., for Shanghai.—6 Chinese.

For *Hing-shing*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.  
Per *Ching-foo*, str., for Takao.—3 Chinese.

For *Archies*, str., for Singapore, &c.—260 Chinese.

For *Conqueror*, str., for Hainan.—32 Chinese.

For *Albatross*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.

For *Chinkiang*, str., for Shanghai.—50 Chinese.

REPORTS.  
The Chinese steamship *Yung-ching* reports left Haiphong on the 16th instant. Met the steamship *Yung-ching* bound in. Arrived in Hainan on the 17th, and left again on the 18th; arrived at Haiphong on the 19th, and had strong N.W. winds and heavy seas to the Lutong.

The British steamship *Swatow* reports left Saigon on the 16th instant. On the 14th fine weather.—On the 15th and 16th strong—Northerly winds and high seas. On the 17th light variable winds and rain with an east. On the 18th freshening breeze and rain throughout. On the 19th strong Northerly winds and high seas, which moderated as we approached the land.

SEANCHANG SHIPPING.  
December 19, *Arrivals*.

9. *Gislyon*, British steamer, from London.

10. *Fung-shue*, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

11. *Kialu-pau*, Chinese str., from Hainan.

12. *Norden*, Danish str., from Vladivostock.

13. *Bronswa*, British steamer, from Hiozo.

14. *Cranglands*, British str., from Nagasaki.

15. *Hector*, British steamer, from Nagasaki.

16. *Orion*, French steamer, from Hong Kong.

17. *Minerva*, British steamer, from Hainan.

18. *Septima*, German steamer, for Chinkiang.

19. *Clara*, British steamer, from Hainan.

20. *Pak*, British steamer, from Hainan.

21. *La-pan*, Chinese steamer, from Chefoo.

22. *Departures*.

23. *Albatross*, British steamer, for London.

24. *Fung-shue*, Chinese str., from Hainan.

25. *Chinkiang*, British str., from Hainan.

26. *Minerva*, British steamer, from Hainan.

27. *Septima*, German steamer, for Hainan.

28. *Clara*, British steamer, for Hainan.

29. *Orion*, French steamer, from Hong Kong.

30. *Minerva*, British steamer, for Hainan.

31. *Pak*, British steamer, for Hainan.

32. *La-pan*, Chinese steamer, from Chefoo.

33. *Departures*.

34. *Albatross*, British steamer, for London.

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37. *Minerva*, British steamer, from Hainan.

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112. *Fung-shue*, Chinese str., from Hainan.

113. *Chinkiang*, British str., from Hainan.

114. *Minerva*, British steamer, from Hainan.

115. *Septima*, German steamer, for Hainan.

116. *Clara*, British steamer

## NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
for insertion in  
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

can be received at this Office up to the 22nd  
instant.

Terms can be learnt on application.

"DAILY PRESS" Office,

Hongkong, 17th December, 1880.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

For 1881.

This Work, the one of the kind in China  
or Japan, is now in the

NINE EENTH YE A R.  
in its existence, and will be published as soon as  
practicable after the close of the current year.  
It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHEN-  
TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to  
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a  
Directory and as a Work of Reference on Com-  
mercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to  
render the Work still more valuable for re-  
ference. The descriptions of each Port have  
been carefully revised, and the trade statistics  
brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

The Directory will, as usual, be published in  
Two Forms—Complete at \$5.; or with the Lists  
of Residents, Port Directories, Plus of Hong-  
kong, and Code of Signals, at \$3.

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37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 21st December, 1880.

NOTICE.

S. W. A. T. S. O. N. A. N. D. C. O.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the  
DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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And

AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
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business communications be addressed to the  
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HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

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Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 21ST, 1880.

The Shanghai version of the Reuter's tele-  
gram of the 18th instant relative to the Russo-  
Chinese difficulty is widely different to that  
published in this Colony. The Hongkong  
telegram ran as follows:—"The *Colos* states  
that the Russian Government has sent an  
ultimatum to China." The Shanghai version  
reads:—"The *Colos*, in an article, demands  
that an ultimatum be sent to China." Be-  
tween these two statements, as will be seen,  
there is a wide divergence. Which is correct?

A subsequent announcement made by the  
Agence Eusee goes to show that the Shang-  
hai interpretation is most likely to prove the  
true one. However that may be, there is  
little doubt that uncertainty still surrounds  
the position of affairs, and this is likely to  
continue for some time to come. We do not  
pretend to predict the issue of the negotiations,  
if they are still really proceeding, nor  
is it safe to form an opinion upon the probable  
action of China. It will be a great re-  
lief, however, to all engaged in mercantile  
transactions to have the present state of  
dubiousness brought to a conclusion, for trade  
is seriously impeded by its prolongation.  
Reliable information respecting the situation  
seems equally difficult of attainment in St.  
Petersburg and Peking, as most reports sub-  
sequently turn out to be ill founded. The  
Cologne Gazette is probably the best authority  
on this as on most other matters pertaining to  
Russia, its St. Petersburg correspondent being  
almost always well informed.

This Reuter's telegram published in another  
column makes it only too plainly apparent  
that Greece has exhausted all her patience  
and is determined to try and win for herself  
what the Powers have refused to secure for  
her. She has declined to open negotiations  
with the Porte, and evidently designs in-  
vading the provinces she claims from Turkey.  
That country, though certainly feeble, has  
still sufficient energy and life left in her  
to resist the demands of King George's  
Government, and war will inevitably ensue,  
unless the Great Powers promptly inter-  
vene. Of this there seems little chance at  
present. The Greek Government have been  
warned and the policy of patience preached  
at them from all quarters. But they have  
seen the various principalities of the Balkan  
peninsula placed, one after another, in pos-  
session of slices of the Sick Man's inheritance,  
and they are tired of waiting for the portion  
they have been led to expect they would re-  
ceive. The provinces of Thessaly and Epirus  
are chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who long

for their incorporation with the little  
Hellenic kingdom. They rose in revolt  
against Ottoman rule during the Russo-  
Turkish war and will no doubt be ready to join  
the Greek standard as soon as it crosses the  
border. Greece was then with difficulty  
prevented from sending an army to their  
assistance, and was only restrained by the  
belief that her object would be peacefully  
achieved by the agency of the Great Powers  
when the terms of settlement between Russia  
and Turkey were arranged. Mr. Gladstone  
and other members of his Ministry have en-  
couraged Greece to look for assistance in the  
prosecution of her claims for a rectified  
frontier, and will be chiefly responsible  
for the new war which threatens to once  
more break the cords of peace so loosely  
bound by the Berlin Treaty. The action of  
Greece is to be regretted, as it is both rash  
and premature, will re-open that running  
sores, the Eastern Question, and possibly in  
the end involve other countries in the  
area of conflict. There really seems to be no end to  
the difficulties and troubles which Muscovite  
intrigue and Turkish misrule have hatched in  
the Balkan peninsula. The sympathy of most  
Europeans will probably go with Greece, but  
unaccompanied by material assistance, in  
which case the Greeks will find their enter-  
prise an arduous and dangerous one. They  
will need all the fire that patriotism and  
ambition can lend to cope with the superior  
numbers and resources of the Turks.

The P. & O. steamer *Leander*, with the  
next English mail, left Shanghai for the port  
at 5 a.m. on Sunday, the 18th instant.

We learn that the Cosmopolitan Dock has been  
sold to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Com-  
pany, subject to the approval of the  
Government.

We learn, by the courtesy of the Superintend-  
ent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Com-  
pany, that the M.M. steamer *Anadyr*, with the  
next French mail, passed Cape St. James at 10  
p.m. on Sunday.

A batch of griffins arrived from Shanghai  
yesterday morning by the French mail steamer,  
and amongst them were the remaining nine sub-  
scription pones. They were all paid during the  
forenoon, and the subscribers' griffins were drawn  
on 30th November.

The *Hakodate Shimpo* says that Russian  
soldiers stationed at Sapporo kept the inhabi-  
tants in good order, but they have been re-  
called for service. It is not known when they  
will be recalled.

The *Hakodate Shimpo* says that the  
Russian difficulty will be set at rest if  
Russia and China will settle the  
discrepancy between the two countries because  
of the intervention of the United States.

Mr. Clark says that the land  
was given to him by the  
Chinese.

By Mr. Clark—Were you told that the land  
was given to him by the Chinese?

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## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## SUPPLIED TO THE DAILY PRESS.

## FOR EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.

## THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

## LONDON, December 18th.

## THE LEADER OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

## 10,000 have been subscribed towards Pamela's

## defence fund.

## GREECE AND TURKEY.

## Greece has declined to negotiate with Turkey.

## NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

## INQUIRY INTO THE STRANDING OF H.M.S.

## "IRON DUKE."

A Court-Martial was held on board the *Viceroy Emanuel* yesterday to try Captain Cleveland, Staff-Commander James, and Lieutenant Clarke, on the charge that they did on the 30th July negligently or by default strand Her Majesty's ship *Iron Duke* on a reef off the island of Okisiri.

## The Court was composed as follows:—Com-

modore Smith, president; Captain Cunningham, *Curacoa*; Captain East, *Comus*; Captain Meade, *Modeste*; Commander Grove, *Lively*; Mr. Wright, Commander's Secretary, Judge Advocate.

## The Judge Advocate, in the absence of a pro-

## secutor, requested the court to direct the

## officer to work up the ship's position in

## accordance with the results of my

## hydrographical observations.

## The hydrographical observations bearing on the case appear to have been used—I know of none but the sailing

## directions.

## By the Court—Come to the determination I

## have made as to whether an alteration for current

## From the time of leaving Hakodate to 9.45 p.m.

## the position of the ship was ascertained by

## cross-bearings, and the position I have marked on the chart is the position ascertained by

## dead reckoning from the course given in

## the log. I did not think it necessary to

## make any allowance for the wind or current

## I did not consider that the hydrographical

## observations were of any value to me.

## The hydrographical observations were

## not of any value to me.

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## not of any value to me.

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## not of any value to me.

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## EXTRACTS.

## PEACE OR WAR.

The following translation of a poem is from the pen of the famed Rhapsodeic master, Chateaubriand. It was written to the effect that the Duke of Orléans had been born, but not accepted; and then it was sent to the *Salon-pao* office. The whole poem is in 1,900 stanzas, but we only give the first way of foretelling. We must add that the original was in French. In the original Chinese, the verse begins full of fire and fury—Indignant, the poet writes thus:—

"Peace shall it be or war? 'T is not a strife  
Between two states, but the East against the West,  
The race opposing 'gainst the race oppressed,  
The struggle of a nation for her life.  
Between the British pleading with his knife  
And canon, for a mark to sell one chess  
More of his poisoned drug, and fearful test  
Fights he 'gainst when the war's a rife.  
And the dove Morseote from the northern zone  
To claim the enforcement of our misplighted faith,  
Whose mighty hordes 'e're now march on space  
Towards the Capital of the Dragon-throa.  
Say, life shall it be, or 'e'er o'er death,  
To the sons and grandsons of the black-haired race."

CHANG CHIAO YI'S *Curious*.

Shanghai Mercury.

## ATHLETES ON STIMULANTS AND NARCOTICS.

A Birmingham gentleman has been at considerable trouble in eliciting information as to the opinion of athletes regarding the use of alcohol and tobacco. The results of his inquiries show that the majority of Queen's prize winners at Wimbledon, most of the leading cricketers, including Trickett and Hanlan, and those crack American shot, Mr. Partello and Dr. Carter, consider the use of stimulants and narcotics a human being indulges in the better for his physical health. Private Kee, Queen's prize winner in 1878, confesses that he indulges to the extent of two ounces of tobacco per week, and "a glass sometimes." He maintains that both forms of indulgence are reprehensible, and that he would be much better if he gave them up entirely. Of Mr. Partello, the wonderful American marksman who lately made 224 points out of a possible 225 at long ranges, it is related that he has always been a total abstainer, and that he has given up tobacco as well. Sergeant Okoy, the champion shot of New Zealand, lately attributed his success to his having been a teetotaller all his life and to his being a non-smoker. Trickett and Hanlan, who will shortly contest the sculling championship of the world, are quite of one mind about the injury inflicted on the physical power by the use of narcotics and stimulants.

## THE FROG AS A BAIT.

Fishermen will keenly appreciate the sorrows of Henry Strader, who lately went fishing in the Delaware River. The weather had been cruelly hot, and Strader, though an ardent enthusiast, did not feel equal to whipping the stream. Why not try bottom fishing with a float, and bait with some of the merry little green frogs which the fish love so well, some one suggested, and Strader determined that he would. He bought a big green float—dubber, to use the local term—two dozen green frogs, found as shy as a phœnix, he could light upon, threw in his float, and waited for the five-pounder. At first, it did not come, nor for the matter of that did it come afterwards. There was a boy a little way off who pulled up big fish every few minutes, and this did not satisfy Strader. "What do you b'st with?" he shouted. "Frogs!" the boy yelled back as he dragged up another fish. Strader waited and kept on waiting, hour passed after hour and nothing happened, till at last the sun began to set—the little boy had gone home laden with fish some hours before—and Strader arose in wrath determined to try no more. He pulled up his line. When the dubber was lifted from the water he was amazed to see no line hanging below it. The next instant he wanted to swear. Cosily perched on the big green dubber sat the little green frog. He had become tired of waiting for a bite, too, and had left the water depths and boarded the dubber. There the little rapile had sat placidly gazing at Strader, a little inconvenienced by the hook in his body, but on the whole passing a quiet and not unjoyable afternoon.—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

## CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN THE AVENUE D'ANTIN. There is not much in the house of Prince Napoleon in the Avenue d'Antin to distinguish it from the other modern mansions in that handsome thoroughfare. Probably he would not be unwilling to exchange it for the less bracing atmosphere of his old residence in the Palais Royal, or still better—should the star of the Bonapartes ever be again in the ascendant—for the Palais of the Béatrice, or for a truly Imperial residence at Versailles. There was at first an ostentatious objection to accept him as the heir of his young cousin on the part of M. Paul Castagnac, and a few other noted supporters of the late Prince Louis Napoleon; but their position was of course ambiguous, since they figured as the partisans of a dynasty seeking to overturn the existing Government of France, which they all seem to respect; and it is therefore commonly allowed that this was little more than a farce, played off with the full consent of Prince Napoleon himself. The supposed disunion among his adherents, prevented his exile from France, and he anticipates the enjoyments of Paris far too heartily to care to lose them for the sake of a shadowy title with an empire, particularly as that title would only be used by a few pensioners and aspirants after future offices.

Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, who appears to have added to these names that of his father, which was not bestowed upon him at his baptism, is now fifty-eight, but his hair is only slightly grizzled, and has the smooth complexion of one who regards the cares of life lightly, and whose personal comfort is more important to himself than any public business. He is taller than most of the Bonapartes, but in face very strongly resembles the elder Napoleon, and his brothers Joseph and Lucien; and as he is fond of assuming the historical attitudes of his famous uncle, he is constantly to be seen with one hand thrust into his waistcoat or frock-coat. Like most of his family, he might have practised his part on the stage. Indeed, Talleyrand once observed, "A sovereign born to the throne is much less artificial than a *porc-épic*." At the Requiem Mass in the church of St. Augustine, Paris, for the Prince Imperial on June 26th, 1879, Prince Napoleon and his sons held a *réveillon* (breakfast) on the stairs steps, with their backs turned towards the altar, and receiving a profound bow, which they acknowledged from their followers, who passed before them in order of precedence. As chief mourner, a place had been previously assigned to him among the clergy on the platform, which answered the purpose of a *chariot* at St. Augustine's, and he evidently regarded himself as the hero of the day, though a solemn service, which was attended by the Orléans Princes, the Republican Chamber of Deputies, and the whole of the Diplomatic Corps and French Cabinet, on the score that some overtures of conciliation to the clerical party in France had been made to him.

Prince Napoleon has always prided himself on being the only member of the Bonapartes with the blood of legitimate Royalty in his veins; as his mother was the Princess Catharine of Württemberg, whose marriage to Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of

Napoleon I., was one of the results of the battle of Austerlitz. For some years there were no children, which many thought rather a fortunate thing, for, by half the world, Jerome's previous marriage with Miss Parker was looked upon as his only legal one; and though separated from his husband by his wife, he was not accepted; and then it was into the *Salon-pao* office. The whole point is in 1,900 stanzas, but we only give the first way of foretelling. We must add that the original was in French. In the original Chinese, the verse begins full of fire and fury—Indignant, the poet writes thus:—

"Peace shall it be or war? 'T is not a strife

Between two states, but the East against the West,

The race opposing 'gainst the race oppressed,

The struggle of a nation for her life.

Between the British pleading with his knife

And canon, for a mark to sell one chess

More of his poisoned drug, and fearful test

Fights he 'gainst when the war's a rife.

And the dove Morseote from the northern zone

To claim the enforcement of our misplighted faith,

Whose mighty hordes 'e're now march on space

Towards the Capital of the Dragon-throa.

Say, life shall it be, or 'e'er o'er death,

To the sons and grandsons of the black-haired race."

CHANG CHIAO YI'S *Curious*.

Shanghai Mercury.

tion; but this is only regarded as a similar tactic to his now-born allegiance to monarchial institutions, as soon as he was made presumptive heir to Napoleon III. The explanation of the Jesuits will be of more advantage to him; and in this respect the French Cardinals seem most to have played into his hands. It is often asserted that the name *Plon-Plon* was given to Prince Napoleon in contempt by his soldiers during the Crimean war; but this is quite a mistake, for when a child at Stuttgart he gave this name to himself before he could pronounce the long word Napoleon; and after that he was commonly so called by his father. There is no doubt that Napoleon III. held him in high esteem—remembering him as he did on more than one important mission, notably to Warsaw in 1861. The same year he made his most famous speech in the French Senate. It contained a very unfair attack on the policy of Louis Philippe and the Orleanists generally, and was a challenge from the Duke d'Anjou, who also published a pamphlet in defense of his father. Every copy of the pamphlet that could be found in Paris was seized by the police, and the challenge was refused at the command of the Emperor. The Prince, to judge from his conversations with Kossmuth and others, weighed the feeling of Europe far more accurately than his more romantic cousin; and he objected to an intervention in the war between the Northern and Southern States; to the ill-judged expedition to Mexico; and to many other blunders which floated through the Emperor's brain. Besides, these would have brought him no particular benefit, as the war with Austria had convinced him that he would never be given an opportunity of distinguishing himself in any future campaign. Hence it was his object to keep before the eyes of the world, not as bound to any special line of foreign policy, or in any way compromising himself in the eyes of a great foreign Power, but as the patron of art, the heir of Roman traditions and Roman tastes imbued with his Italian blood and strengthened by his Italian alliance; and all cold-blooded Teutonism that he had derived from his German mother and his youth; but he has had more opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the French character than his cousin ever possessed, and perhaps was less blinded by preconceived notions acquired in exile through reading Napoleonic eulogies, or the flights of the romantics of that day. He is a man who looks at things in essentially a practical light; and though he entered France under the guise of an ardent Republican, he found this quite compatible with the acceptance of a lieutenant-general's commission and the presumptive heirship of the Empire when the *coup d'état*, in which he had undoubtedly assisted, enabled Napoleon III. to seize the throne. The Crimean war was to seize a character, a man of impulse and of extremes, not the calculating logical personage so opposed French sentiment and yet so thoroughly French. Probably the world has not seen the like of Prince Napoleon's schemes; but if he ever reigns, the chances are that he will not think it necessary, as Napoleon III. did, to revenge the reverses of the first, or even of the second, Empire; and with this idea, the German Cabinet is disposed to favour his pretensions rather than those of the Orleanists, or than the maincurrent of the Republic. His sons, who have made Italy a second home, and the elder of whom takes after the Italian Royal family, are also not likely to be pro-Austrian in sentiment; and for this reason they would be the more acceptable to Germany, who dreads nothing more than a pro-Austrian or zealous Romanist on the French throne; while the Orleanists have ruined their cause in her eyes by their connection with the Empress of Austria, she Catholicism of some of their Princes, and the marriage of one of their Princesses with the head of the Polish family of Czartoryski.—World.

THE FAMILY RUDDER.

A comatotcher who was having his hair cut not long since, relates an American contemporary, the barber, particular instruction not to remove a long lock that projected in a somewhat untidy way from the front of his head. "It doesn't become you," said the barber. "Can't help that," said the customer. "Better let me take it off," said the barber. "Just you leave it as it is," said the man. "But," persisted the barber, "I can't give you a smooth, decent cut if I leave the hair so long in front. It will look like the very deuce." I can't see what you want it left there for." "That's because you don't know what it is—you don't know the use of it." "I know it's a bunch of hair, and know that it's deuced unbecoming just where it is." "Yes, it is a bunch of hair—and it is something more than a bunch of hair. It's the family rudder." "The family what?" The family rudder. When things don't go right at home, my wife always grabs hold of that lock of hair. She would feel lost without it. When she gets hold of that, she can handle me—steer me in the right course, to speak—and when I go in the right course, the whole family go in the right course—and all is well. I've got used to it now, and don't mind it. Should I lose my hair and become bald, or should you give me a fighting cut all over, there would be no way of stowing me; I should become unmanageable, and sooner or later a total wreck. No, don't you disturb the family rudder"—American paper.

## A BIT OF HISTORY.

Writing in the *Troy* (N.Y.) *Times*, the Rev. Dr. Koop relates the following, but of history given him by Cooper, the novelist: "On an afternoon in the year 1850, when Louis Napoleon was President of France, and about a year before the occurrence of the famous *coup d'état*, the writer was at the residence of Mr. Cooper, and while there Mr. Cooper gave him the following account of one of his interviews with Lafayette: He said that while in France he called on a certain day by appointment on Lafayette, and after the usual greetings, Lafayette, pointing to an adjoining room, observed, 'Whom do you think, Mr. Cooper, I have locked up in your room?' Upon Mr. Cooper's stating that he was unable to give any opinion as to the name of the person thus held in custody, Lafayette said, 'It is Louis Napoleon.' Mr. Cooper, greatly surprised, at once inquired of Lafayette what object Louis Napoleon could have in view in locking him up in his residence. 'Will you believe it replied Lafayette, 'he wants to marry my grand-daughter, and to have me join in a project to make him President of France.' And upon Mr. Cooper's further inquiring of Lafayette what disposition he had made of these propositions of Louis Napoleon the General replied, with much gusto, 'I told him that I never interfered in matrimonial matters, but left the members of my household desirous of assuming matrimonial relations to choose for themselves their partners for life as was the custom in America.' It is highly probable that, at once inquired of Lafayette, who was then under the ban of proscription, as by decree of the Bourbons, enacted under the direction of the Allied Powers, January 14, 1816, all members of the Bonapartes family were excluded for ever from France, and that decree was confirmed by the government of Louis Philippe, August 24, 1830, and remained April 10, 1832."

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINAMAN ON THE 20TH DEG., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

Blanket, 3 lbs., per piece	\$1.35 to 1.40
Blanket, 10 lbs., per piece	4.15 to 4.75
Blanket, 15 lbs., per piece	4.15 to 6.00
Cambric, 55s., per piece	14.30 to 15.00
Cambric, 60s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 65s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 70s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 75s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 80s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 85s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 90s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 95s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 100s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 105s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 110s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 115s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 120s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 125s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 130s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 135s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
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Cambric, 390s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 395s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00
Cambric, 400s., per piece	14.30 to 17.00